

Saturday last was very essentially a public day in Wilmington, being the occasion selected for the presentation of flags to the volunteer companies of our town—the German Volunteers and the Wilmington Light Infantry. The presentation took place between twelve and one o'clock from the steps of the Cape Fear Bank. Eli W. Hall, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, presented the flag—a most beautiful one—to the German Volunteers—accompanying the act with a brief but eloquent and feeling address, expressive of the appreciation felt by the citizens of Wilmington of the patriotism and public spirit displayed by their adopted fellow citizens composing the company of German Volunteers—alluding to the bonds of friendship subsisting between Americans and Germans, and of the welcome extended to the honest and honorable of all nations, by a country not forgetful of its obligations to such men as La Fayette and Kosciuszko, a DeKalb and a Montgomery. Finally, he committed the flag to their keeping, in the confident assurance, that in their hands it would never suffer dishonor or insult. On behalf of the company, Capt. Wessel accepted the flag as a mark of approbation from their fellow-citizens, which the German Volunteers were proud to receive, and for which they returned their warmest acknowledgments. Beautiful and costly though that flag might be in itself, still it was from a knowledge of the feelings which dictated its presentation that it must always derive its highest value in the eyes of the company. That star-spangled banner, bearing, as it did, the arms of the Old North State, and presented by the citizens of Wilmington, would always be guarded as a sacred treasure, to be defended at the sacrifice of fortune, and of life itself, should such sacrifice be called for by the country.

After the presentation of the flag to the German Volunteers, the pleasing duty devolved upon Robt. Strange, Jr., Esq., to act on behalf of the ladies of Wilmington, and to commit to the care and guardianship of the Wilmington Light Infantry, a most beautiful and tasteful flag, bestowed as a mark of appreciation and encouragement on the part of the fair donors. In the days of chivalry, he remarked, on the plains of Palestine, beneath the leadership of the lion-hearted Richard, the standard was always committed to one not more distinguished for dauntless courage, than for chivalrous devotion to the fair; and at joint or tournament, at siege or battle field, the flag prevented by woman's hands—the token of woman's favor—was always borne most proudly and most gallantly; and although these days of chivalry were over, still that high feeling of respect and devotion to the sex yet survived in the hearts of the noble and the brave, with all its original strength, and more than its original purity. Nowhere was that feeling stronger than in the Old North State, and among the citizen soldiery of Wilmington. The sight of that flag, and a thought of those who gave it, would always stimulate their patriotism and nerve their arms for victory.

In receiving the flag, Capt. Cantwell said that he would more nearly have consulted his own feelings by imitating the example of those knights of old to whom Mr. Strange had made allusion, who took their standards from the hands of the fair on bended knee, and in respectful silence, than by endeavoring to give expression in words to feelings too deep for utterance; but his comrades had believed that some form of acknowledgment however feeble, was proper and becoming, to mark their sense of the honor conferred upon them by so graceful a token of approbation coming from his sovereigns and theirs—the ladies of Wilmington. It would be a ways be their pride and their pleasure, to rally around that flag while one remnant of its texture remained; and to associate with all the aspirations for their country which the sight of that national emblem might awaken, the feelings of gratitude and devotion arising from a recollection of the fair givers.

Of course, we have not pretended to give anything even approaching a report of the addresses made to their spirit. Suffice it say, that all were in excellent taste and keeping—that everything passed off perfectly—that the companies looked well, and marched well—and though last not least, that the pleasure of the occasion was most enhanced by the eloquent music discoursed by the Amateur Brass Band, who kindly volunteered their services.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

For want of time and space, we were forced to omit yesterday, a notice of the fact that, after the Flag Presentation on Saturday, the Light Infantry Company, together with a number of invited guests, sat down to a splendid entertainment, prepared by Messrs. Wood & Vincent, of the Carolina Hotel. The occasion, at which we regretted our inability to be present, was, we feel certain, a delightful one, enlivened by the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" as well as by the more substantial luxuries and delicacies of the season. Our neighbor of the Herald also represented the press upon the occasion, and, as they do say, that he spread himself upon the dinner, we hope he will give the points in his next.—Daily Journal, 15th inst.

W & R. R. R. Stock.—M. Cronly, auctioneer, sold at public sale, on Saturday last, 25 shares of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Stock, at \$96 per share, on 12 months' credit, dividend off with interest added; also 12 shares of the day previous at \$92 cash, dividend off. These stocks may now be considered at par, and we should not be much surprised if they are worth a premium in a short time.

Our Book Table.—From Mr. Whitaker, Market street, we have Nos. 13 and 14 of the "Industry of All Nations," as usual, handsomely illustrated—a splendid work to preserve; 25 cents. Also, "Gleanings of the Field," by Henry Cockton; "Six Years Later or The Taking of the Bastille," and "The Countess de Charny or The Fall of the French Monarchy," by Alexander Dumas.

Not to be beaten.—A gentleman in whom we have the fullest confidence, and who has a perfect knowledge of what he says, informs us that there is in the upper part of this County, on Black River, a lady 84 years of age, who has now living 107 descendants, including children, grand children and great grand children.

Great Trotting.—A horse belonging to Mr. Astor last week trotted over the Long Island course—100 miles—in 8 hours, 55 min and 53 sec. At the end of the feat he did not seem distressed. He was stopped thirteen times during the race to change drivers or to be sponged upon. The bet was to accomplish 100 miles in 9 consecutive hours, which he thus did and had over 4 minutes to spare. This is the greatest match against time ever made. The stake was \$4,000.

"The Next Convass in this State."

The Raleigh Standard of the 12th instant copies from the Journal an article under the above caption, and adds:

"We have copied the foregoing from the Journal as a matter of general interest to our readers, and with no purpose of forestalling public opinion or of expressing a preference for any one for Governor. Nor would we be understood as intimating that the Journal has sought to forestall the opinion of the party; on the contrary, we were gratified to hear from that paper on the subject, and take occasion to say that we entirely concur with it in its high compliment to Dr. Mills. We also cordially agree with the Journal in its remarks in relation to the next Legislature."

But we have heard other gentlemen spoken of for Governor, and we trust we shall be pardoned for mentioning their names: Judge Ellis, Asa Biggs, Robert Strange, Thomas Bragg, W. W. Avery, John F. Hoke, William H. Thomas, Abram Rencher, George Bower, Cad. Jones, Jr. Either of these gentlemen could be triumphantly elected; and we have the fullest confidence that the Convention will select that one who will be most acceptable to the masses of the party. We know there is not a man among those spoken of for the high post, who would not instantly sacrifice every aspiration—if indeed any aspirations are indulged—for the good of the common cause."

We need hardly remark that, to any of the gentlemen to whom reference is made by the Standard, our fullest support would be given, in case of their nomination. With some three or four of them we enjoy the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and one—Hon. Robert Strange—is from our own district, and certainly his selection would be regarded as a special compliment to this section, where he is so popular; but we know that all of them would "instantly sacrifice every aspiration—if indeed any aspirations are indulged—for the good of the common cause," and that the same feeling animates their friends. It was in this spirit that we took the liberty of seconding our correspondent and bringing forward the name of Dr. Mills, a gentleman personally unknown to us, but whose nomination, we think, would be for the interests of the party and of the State.

The Sandwich Islands.

Recent movements in these islands go to show conclusively, that a strong, and, indeed, a largely predominant feeling exists there in favor of annexation to this country; and this feeling exists not only among the "public in general," but is also shared by His and Her Majesty (we forget their names)—but the present Sandwich Island Royalties. An early application to this government may be looked for, and perhaps before the Congress, soon to assemble, shall have adjourned, it will be called upon to give an answer, negative or affirmative, to the demands of these "Isles of the Sea," for annexation to the United States, and fellowship in the rights, privileges and protection guaranteed under the national banner.

This matter cannot much longer be postponed.—It must be met and disposed of in some way or other, and that shortly. The government and people of the Islands are ripe and anxious, and have taken such unmistakable preliminary steps to call forth remonstrances from the English and French Resident Agents, denying the right of a government to alienate its sovereignty under certain circumstances, and so on; to all of which, Mr. Severance, our Commissioner, has answered very conclusively, intimating that if the people of the Sandwich Islands hope to increase their prosperity by annexation and the United States are willing to accept them, it is a matter with which other nations have nothing to do. So the matter stands. We should not wonder if a messenger were now on his way to ask for admission into the American Union. The question will then be—whether or not it will be granted. We think it will, after a while; and England and France will do as they did when Texas came in—they will grin, but they will bear it; and it will pave the way for Cuba, and they will bear that, too, having become "sort of used to it" by that time.

A DAILY WESTERN MAIL FROM FAYETTEVILLE.—The Fayetteville Carolinian, seconded by the Observer, is urging the establishment of a Daily Mail between that town and Salem, the present Western terminus of the Plank Road. It seems that a resolution of the last Congress makes Plank Roads post routes at the discretion of the Postmaster General, whenever in his opinion the public convenience requires it. We fully agree with our Fayetteville contemporaries, that in the present instance the public convenience does require it. A large amount of the direct correspondence and travel from the East to the West, would pass this way instead of taking the circuitous route through Raleigh, and not only Fayetteville, but Wilmington would be very decidedly benefited, as well as the communities having business correspondence with them.

The Ericsson.

The Caloric Steamship Ericsson, concerning which so many extravagant expectations were raised some months since, but which then proved a failure, we see by the papers, is about to make another trip in a few weeks, when her projectors entertain confidence that she will perform to their satisfaction.—It won't do the next time to trust the accounts of trial trips given by editors with Champagne aboard. According to them, the Ericsson, at the time of her biggest failure, was "walking the waters like a thing of life"—her success was perfect; and didn't several persons, among the rest Professor Rainey, certify to that fact; and didn't the Professor afterwards come here to lecture—not that he ever lectured in such little places, but that, being a native of the State, he didn't want to slight her altogether and make her feel too bad; and didn't seven enquiring minds comfort the audience,—and thereupon and therefore didn't Professor Rainey incontinentally depart out from among us and return no more forever, that is until the present time. The fact is, we think the Caloric Engine a humbug.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.—The returns from the recent elections in these States, as well as in N. Jersey, Wisconsin, and, indeed, everywhere else, if we except New York, have been such as to demonstrate more fully than ever the continued ascendancy of the Democratic party; and not only that in name, but in fact. In every case of split, or opposition to the regular candidates of the party, the bolters have been ignominiously defeated. Even Mr. Foster's management and stumping could not save him in Mississippi. He made war upon the organization and unity of the party, and the organization of the party warred against him, and he fell. See *Semper*. In all the recent elections except New York, the Democrats have made a clean sweep. In that State, the result of the late Whig victory, will, we regret to say, be the re-election of Seward to the Senate of the U. States. If the Whigs here at the South can rejoice at such a result, we have nothing to say—we guess a good many of them feel towards the most of their party in New York, as we do towards a great part of ours in the same State—heartily sick and ashamed of them. Let them go.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroads.

We learn from the last number of the Marion Star, (15th), that the cars are now running up to Marion Court House, and that freight is received at that depot. This is within one stage of the Pee Dee River.

Music.—Last Tuesday we found under our office door, a big Sand Fiddler, enclosed in an envelope, and accompanied by the following seductive note, in a style of handwriting which it seems to us strangely familiar, and somewhat suggestive of those delicate remembrances of pecuniary obligation—"in short"—as Micawber would say—Bank Notices:

Mr. FULTON: Please take charge of the fellow sent herewith—he was apprehended in the extreme Eastern part of our town, and has, no doubt, escaped, or at least, got away from his proper owner. As no advertisement has been seen, he may be on a frolic; and as he is a proper fiddler, if he can be detained for a few weeks, 'till Christmas holidays, he may add much to the spirits on the Sabbath, by performing on that favorite instrument for affording music to the merry dance.

X. Q. Z.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

I send you for publication, the following Resolutions, passed by the Synod of North Carolina, on Saturday evening, the 14th inst.

Very respectfully,

Your o'bedt. serv't,

DRURY LACY, Sec'd Clerk.

It. Resolved, That the thanks of this Synod are due, and are hereby tendered, to the citizens of Wilmington, for their generous hospitality to its members during the present session; and to the officers of the Methodist and Baptist Churches of the City, for the offer of their respective Houses of Worship for religious services on the Sabbath.

2d. Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgments of this Synod are due to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh, to the Wilmington & Manchester, to the Raleigh & Gaston, to the Petersburg & Roanoke, and to the Charlotte & Columbia Railroad Companies respectively; and also to the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, for their kind and friendly aid in the members of the Synod to and from Wilmington.

3d. Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published by the State Clerk, in the papers of this City.

Synod of North Carolina.

The Synod of North Carolina met in the Presbyterian Church in this city, on the evening of the 10th of November. In the absence of the Moderator, Mr. McNamee, the Rev. Mr. McPherson opened the Synod with a sermon. The Rev. H. McLean was elected moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. McNeil and Caldwell, were appointed clerks. Between fifty and sixty members were in attendance upon the session of the Synod. The business was transacted with great unanimity and dispatch, and the Synod adjourned at a late hour on Saturday night, to meet next year in the village of Concord, Cabarrus county.

The most interesting item of business which came before the Synod, was the proposal made by the Synod of Virginia to endow a Fourth Professorship in Union Theological Seminary. This seminary is under the joint control of the Synods of North Carolina and Virginia, and is located in Prince Edward county, Va., in the neighborhood of Hampden Sydney College. A delegation of Virginians, consisting of Rev. Peyton Harrison and Rev. Drs. Sampson and Dabney, Professors in the Seminary, appeared in Synod, and gave information concerning the views and feelings of the Virginia Presbyterians, touching this matter. Earnest speeches were made by Rev. Penick and Hon. A. W. Venable, and after considerable discussion, it was resolved to proceed to the work of endowing said Professorship, and the whole matter referred to the Board of Directors of the Seminary.

The remaining part of the sessions of Synod was occupied with the supervision of the Records of the various Presbyteries, and the general subjects of Missions and Education. The Rev. Dr. Lowrie, of New York, was heard in behalf of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Rev. B. M. Smith, of Virginia, in behalf of the Board of Publication.

Arrival of the Germanian.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The steamer Germanian, has arrived at this port from Bremen.

The Election in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Nov. 12.—The whole Democratic State ticket is elected by over 6,000 majority. All the Democratic Congressmen are also elected. The anti-Fox majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be over twenty-five.

Death of a Foreign Minister.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Chevalier Martinicella, the Neapolitan Minister, died here last night.

Important from Havana.—Political Excitement—Arrests.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—The steamship Isabel arrived here early this morning from Havana and Key West, bringing dates from both places of the 8th inst.

There is some political excitement on the island. The revolutionary paper *Voz del Pueblo* has been again published. Several arrests had been made, and rumors of revolts were current.

A British war vessel had arrived at Havana, being the second within a few days.

It is stated that a vessel had appeared off Baracoa, at the east end of the island, and hoisted what appeared to be a signal of distress, which was immediately answered by the hoisting of the signal of the fort was attacked by seventy men on horseback, and they were repulsed. Some prisoners were made, and they were on their way to Havana when the Isabel sailed.

Mr. Murray, of Philadelphia, fell dead in the streets of Havana on the 4th inst.; supposed from enlargement of the heart.

F. and W. PLANK ROAD.—The receipts of tolls on this road for the last two months have amounted to the large sum of \$2,200 and \$2,200.

398 63 for October, against \$1,763 46 for September 1852, and \$1,768 58 for October 1852—an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

One of the branch roads to Deep River (the Gulf road), is completed, and the other is nearly done. Some miles of the Gulf and Graham road, beyond Deep River, are completed, though not connected. These will all be finished in a few weeks. It was stated that the Bridge at the Gulf, which has been purchased by the Company, has been repaired and is now safe.

We understand that a portion of the Deep River Branch road, built under the oversight of L. M. McDonald, is admirably constructed, probably the best piece of plank road in the State.—*Fay. Obs.*

North Carolina Railroad.

We learn (says the Raleigh Standard, of Saturday last) that the iron has been laid down upon this Road for twelve miles this side of Goldsboro, and that the grading from that place to this is expected to be completed by Christmas. The distance from Goldsboro to the New River is twenty-two miles, and an engine, it is expected, will be put on when the iron is laid to the river. The distance from the river to this point is about twenty-six miles. The Company will take charge of the Road to the Neuse, or, he will be entitled to do so, after the 1st January.

We learn that the iron for this, the 1st Division, which extends from Goldsboro to about six miles beyond Raleigh, is to be laid in a pattern, and looks as if it would do excellent service.

Gov. Morehead, the President of the Company passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to Beaufort. We understand he has recently purchased the iron for the 2d Division, which extends from the point mentioned above Raleigh, to the Gulf River. We do not know the price he is to pay for the iron.

It is confidently expected that the Road will be completed from Goldsboro to this place by May or June next; whereupon there will be such a celebration as was never witnessed in N. Carolina. Every body about here will then talk of Wilmington, and Norfolk, Portsmouth and Petersburg will scarcely be alluded to for at least a week. So we go. We are speaking of things as they are. But seriously, Wilmington will have the advantage of Norfolk by about forty-five miles—the distance from this point to the former being about 130, and to the latter about 175 miles. We can breakfast in Raleigh and dine in Wilmington, whereas we now breakfast here and sup in Norfolk. And when the Road shall have been constructed to Beaufort, we shall be nearer to that by railroad than to Norfolk, by some 35 miles.

We learn that the grading of the North Carolina Road is expected to be completed to Hillsborough by the 1st of January next. We should be obliged to the Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlotte papers for information as to condition of the work in their respective sections.

Mr. Steers, the builder of the yacht America has constructed a model of a ship of 2,500 tons for the California and New York trade, of which he is to be the owner himself, in part or exclusively, and which he undertakes will sail twenty-two miles an hour, beating any steamer that has ever yet floated. He will sail her from New York to San Francisco in the world for \$10,000.

Arrival of Steamer America.—Three Days Later from Europe.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The steamer America has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to October 29.

A telegraphic dispatch dated Bucharest, October 26th, states that two Russian steamers and 8 gun boats had forced the passage of the Danube on the 23d, encountering a brisk fire from the Turkish fort of Isatchi. The Russians had a Colonel, three officers and 12 sailors killed, and 40 wounded. They say, however, that they succeeded in setting the fort on fire with a shell.

In France, everything was prepared for a land expedition to Constantinople, but no orders will be given to march unless new circumstances render it necessary.

Letters received at Paris from St. Petersburg speak of the strong desire of Count Nesselrode for further negotiations.

It was reported at Paris that the Czar had abdicated in favor of the Grand Duke. This was doubted, but had the effect to give firmness to the markets.

It was reported that the Czar had said in answer to the request of England and France to evacuate the Principalities that he would rather back out than fight there.

The combined fleets have anchored in the Sea of Marmora. The Turkish government is said to have declared that the movement of the fleets is unintelligible, unless the allies are apprehensive for the safety of the Sultan. The Turkish government undertakes to guarantee the safety of the Sultan, and have no use for the fleets except as active allies.

The avowal of the presence of the fleet in any other capacity would be an avowal of weakness that would wrong Turkey in the eyes of Europe.

Turkey had prohibited the export of corn. The fleets had not arrived at Constantinople on the 19th. It was not believed that any regular engagement had taken place.

The Turkish government displays much military sagacity. It has formally recognised Schamul and other Circassian chiefs, and has sent them arms and munitions. The Hungarian General Guyon had been sent as Lieutenant General to Asia.

The Russians have 50,000 men at Bucharest. All the commandments and other executive corps. A detachment of the corps had left Bucharest for the Danube. Twenty five thousand Russians had landed at Redmbske. The benediction of banners, usually preceding active service, took place at Bucharest on the 10th.

Antioch, the new Greek Patriarch, had been invited to attend a meeting of the Sultan's cabinet. The Grand Vizier had published an order calling on the top of Constantinople to preserve order, protect the Christians from insult, and pray for the success of the Turkish arms.

The Persian army on the Turkish frontier had been disbanded. The Persian army on the Turkish frontier had been disbanded.

CIRCASSIA.—It is now positively stated that the Russians, and not the Circassians, were defeated in the recent battle.

ENGLAND.—Subscriptions were being collected for a British testimonial to Capt. Ingraham.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes an editorial indicating that France will firmly support Turkey.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has a large fleet ready for sea, supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean.

A Madrid letter of the 25th says that Mr. Soule had been received by the Queen, and that, on the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had consented to modify some expressions considered objectionable in his address to the Queen.

AUSTRIA.—The Bank of Vienna had been compelled to solicit a loan of 400,000 florins from the municipality.

HOLLAND.—The Bank of Amsterdam had raised the rate of interest 2 1/2 per cent.

AUSTRALIA.—The steamer Argo had arrived at Liverpool from Australia with \$300,000 in gold. Dates from Port Phillip were to Aug. 24th. The Argo reported the American ships Texas and Early Bird to be entering the port. New diggings had been discovered. Markets were flat.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.—Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The U. S. mail steamer Baltic reached her wharf at quarter of 1 o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 2d inst.

The Baltic brings 174 passengers, among whom are Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, and Col. Powell and family, Philadelphia. The Arabia arrived out on Saturday evening.

Neither France nor England have lost all hopes of a peaceable settlement of the Eastern question.

Both governments announce that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin are equally eager in their negotiations.

JUSTICE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—With regard to the Eastern question everything was enveloped in mystification. A Vienna dispatch announces that there had been an armistice agreed upon between the Turks and Russians for an indefinite period.

This dispatch materially advanced the price of English and French funds. Another dispatch said that the Turks had created the Danube without opposition.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—I have most carefully examined accounts were in circulation regarding the aspect of affairs in the East. It was stated that a satisfactory diplomatic note from the Four Powers was on its way to Constantinople, and the supposed armistice was to allow time for its acceptance. This further strengthened the funds; but it began to be rumored that the so-called armistice was only a conditional order to the Russian not to commence hostilities till Nov. 1st, if he had not already commenced. This depressed the market particularly, as a telegraphic dispatch, apparently authentic, stated that the Turks had crossed the Danube in great force near Widdin, and occupied Kalafat, with the intention of assailing the Russians.

General Pasha had informed Gofschakoff that he intended to march at once upon the Principalities, whereupon Gofschakoff held a council of war on the 11th, and resolved to evacuate the southern part of Wallachia.

The Russian merchants had been doing a large business in cotton, which was considered indicative of peace.

The Russians had made no attempt to cross the Danube. Their troops were still encamped at Bucharest.

It was believed that the original Vienna note would eventually be adopted, with some modifications. There had been no official announcement of the combined fleets having passed the Dardanelles.

ENGLAND.—Great riots had broken out at Wigan, in Lancashire, caused by a turn-out of the operatives in Collieries. Much property had been destroyed, and the troops called out.

SPAIN.—The union of Spain and Portugal was again seriously discussed by all parties.

W. Turen had been offered the appointment of Minister to Washington.

NOTED BY THE BALTIMORE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—A telegraphic dispatch from the Danube, of October 27, states that 6,000 Turkish infantry and cavalry had crossed the Danube and taken possession of Kalafat without opposition. More troops were still crossing, the men being in barges, and swimming their horses. The Russians were concentrating a large force around Kalafat to attack them.

The London Times has a dispatch from Constantinople, October 22, stating that the Austrian Envoy, had submitted to the Sultan the draft of a new note from the Four Powers, which had been accepted by Russia. The Times still thinks negotiations may prevent a general war.

Further and Very Latest Foreign News by the Steamer Baltic.

[FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL BY TELEGRAPH.]

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2d, 1853.—The Times states, in a leading article, that there is no reason to doubt, that, on the 27th of October, 3,000 Turkish infantry and 2,400 cavalry crossed the Danube and occupied Kalafat, and that a large number of troops were still passing over in barges, when this news was dispatched.

The Russians were gathering on the point attacked, and it was expected that a collision would take place on the 28th. For the moment there is an end to notes and diplomatic conference. Omar Pasha's movement appears the extremity of rashness, but he is probably forced to preserve the semblance of command. After the ferocity of the hostilities has been satisfied by the sanguinary offering of a useless and objectless battle, it may perhaps be possible to reassert the claims of justice and humanity. Whatever may be the result of this contest, it cannot alter the duty of the Western power in this emergency.

Victors or vanquished, the Turks have still the same right and claim on the Western Powers; and

the Times does not doubt that the same language will be held by them, whether the first operation of the war shall commence with victory or defeat to our allies. The article concludes as follows:

"I sincerely trust that this flagrant aggression of the Danube, and that diplomacy may extinguish the fire before it be the means of setting the continent in a blaze."

The other morning papers contain a dispatch from Semlin, (name obscured) received in Paris, stating that 20,000 Turks crossed the Danube on the 28th of October, near Widdin, and occupied Kalapan, which had been evacuated by the Russians.

The Austrian Envoy has submitted to the Sultan a draft of a note with the collective guarantee of the Four Powers. It is stated this note has been accepted by Russia.

The next reliable news from the seat of war will therefore be of intense interest.

Spain.

MR. SOULE'S PRESENCE TO THE QUEEN.—On the evening of the 23d, Mr. Soule, Minister of the United States to Spain, was admitted to an audience with the Queen. The Queen was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the officers of the Palace. After being ushered in with the usual compliments, Mr. Soule handed to the Queen the President's letter accrediting him as Envoy to the Spanish Court, and then addressed her as follows, in the English language:

"Madam: In discharging the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of your Majesty, I cannot dispense with expressing the satisfaction I experience in having only to give the most friendly assurance to your royal person, and to the people confided to your direction and solitude.—The respected chief who presides at this moment over the destinies of America anxiously desires that the best understanding should characterize the relation of his Government with that of your Majesty; and it would be to me a gratification, as it is a duty, to cultivate and develop every event calculated to render more intimate the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the United States, and to strengthen the bond which unite the two powers. I offer, Madam, to your Majesty, my sincere wishes for the welfare of your royal person and august family. May the right of your Majesty's fortune and faithful in events destined to render your people happy and prosperous."

To address the Queen replied as follows:

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I have heard with satisfaction the assurance you have given to me relative to the friendly sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpassed by those which animate me for his person and for your country. Those new assurances, always grateful to me, convince me more and more of the interest which Spain, as well as the United States, have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. May your Excellency will find the best dispositions, and in my government the sincerest co-operation for the accomplishment of so important and so desirable an object."

The European papers had revived the statement that Mr. Soule's first act would be to offer to purchase General Pezuela, was preparing to leave for the Captaincy-General of Cuba, and is invested with the powers formerly enjoyed by the Viceroy.

Several royal decrees are published for Cuba. By one the Audiencia of that of Havana. By another, the third or central military commandancy of Cuba is suppressed, as well as the intendency of Puerto Principe, and the island is to be divided into two departments, to be called Eastern and Western Cuba, the capitals of which are Havana and Santiago de Cuba respectively, and the division line the eastern limits of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Santa Espiritu.

Each to be governed, as respects military and political affairs, by a Commander-in-Chief, dependent on the Captain-General; and as regards economic matters, by an Intendant of Finance, under the direction of the Superintendent-General of the island. By a third decree, certain local courts are suppressed and merged in the ordinary courts.

We mention, not for any credit to be attached to it, that rumor prevails in the French capital that influential men of Spain and Portugal are plotting the union of the two crowns, the Duke of Braganza, a lad of 17 years, and son of the Queen Donna da Maria da Gloria, to be king. The name of Narvaez is used in connection with this report.

Latest by the Baltic.—Downfall of the Chinese Emperor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A letter from Dr. Parker, Secretary of the American Legation at Canton, states that the Emperor of China had fled to Tartary, and that the rebels were within six days' march of Peking. The fifth brother of the Emperor was left in charge of the Empire.

Kozka sailed from Smyrna, October 15th, in the barque Sultana, for Boston.

Young America.

Mr. Charles Edwards Lester has had the misfortune to tread on the toes of T. Devin Reilly, Esq., in the columns of the New York Revue. Reilly answers him in a letter to the editor of that sheet which concludes with the following paragraph: Reilly is a them—a genuine brick.

"You and your squibs, and your New York squabbles, may go to Jericho, with your congenial London Times correspondent. I go for Capt. Ingraham—I go for Cuba, for the 'hall of Mexico,' for as far down South as we can get with the heat, and as far North as it will not freeze a hot-blooded Yankee. I believe in our Common Father in Heaven, and in our common Uncle on the earth, and that is my religion. If Sam wants a hacienda in Brazil, and a pagoda in India, and a bathing box, with real black fish oysters, and Irish girls to rub down the dear old soul's cheeks at any spot of Irish soil, from Comerara to Poldoona light, and a snobby cottage by the Rhine, and a seraglio in Turkey, all at the same time, I go in for every bit of it. For I know nobody deserves it better, or abuses anything he gets so much as I do. I am a Chinese Tartar, or the Spaniards, or the Mexicans, I go in for that, too.